

*With the Compliments of  
James Barclay*

THE  
THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE  
**House of Refuge,**

WITH AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER, THE ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE LADIES' COMMITTEE, OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS,  
AND OF THE PRINCIPAL TEACHERS, &c.

PHILADELPHIA:  
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

PRINTED BY HENRY B. ASHMEAD, SANSON ST. ABOVE ELEVENTH.

1860.





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JOHN M. & ARTHUR J. Architects  
15 Mercantile Library Building Phil

1895 Printed & sold by John P. ...

Girls' Dormitories

1st Class

2nd Class

Girls' Work & Sitting Room

Officers' Rooms & Main Entrance

Boys' Dormitories 1st Class

Boys' Workshop 1st Class

VIEW OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE OF THE UNITED STATES

Looking from the South West





JOHN McARTHUR, Architect  
16 Mercantile Library Building 3rd

100 ft. x 100 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft.

Girls' Dormitories

Girls' Dining and  
Sewing Room

Superior Rooms  
& Main Entrance

Boys' Dormitories

Boy's School  
Room

VIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR COLLEGE CHILDREN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTS.

Looking from the North West.



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1860.

# OFFICERS AND MANAGERS FOR 1860.

*President*—THOMAS EARP,

*Vice-Presidents*—{ JAMES J. BARCLAY,  
ISAAC COLLINS.

*Treasurer*—GEORGE W. FOBBS.

*Secretary*—ALEXANDER HENRY.

## MANAGERS.

THOMAS EARP, *Chairman*,

JAMES J. BARCLAY, *Asst. Chairman*.

ALEX. HENRY, *Secretary*.

WM. S. PEROT, *Asst. Secretary*.

William M. Collins,  
John Farnum,  
John W. Claghorn,  
Henry Perkins,  
John M. Ogden,  
William Shippen, M.D.,  
John Robbins, Jr.,  
Alexander Fullerton,  
Casper Wister, M.D.,

George M. Troutman,  
William S. Perot,  
Paul T. Jones,  
Arthur G. Coffin,  
Thomas L. Kane,  
N. B. Browne,  
Thomas A. Budd,  
Frederick A. Packard,  
Isaac R. Smith,

D. L. Collier.  
John Welsh,  
George W. Farr,  
Evans Rogers,  
Robert P. Smith,  
D. H. Agnew, M.D.,  
Jacob P. Jones,  
Gavin H. Woodward.

*Counsellors*—Joseph R. Ingersoll, William M. Meredith, Henry J. Williams.

*Physicians*—J. H. Haskell, M.D., Addinell Hewson, M.D.

## *Ladies' Committee.*

Mrs. Maria Wood,  
“ Eliza S. Jones,  
“ Hetty M. Newkirk,  
“ Elizabeth Dawson,

Mrs. Maria S. Hacker,  
“ Emily A. Bacon,  
“ Hannah W. Smith,  
“ Ann Earp,

Mrs. Maria Bispham,  
“ Isabella Davis,  
“ Ann Eliza Budd.

## WHITE DEPARTMENT.

*SUPERINTENDENT*—Jesse K. McKeever.

*ASSISTANT SUP'T AND PRIN'L TEACHER OF BOYS' SCHOOL*—J. Wesley Awl.

TEACHERS OF BOYS' SCHOOL,	{	Francis R. Heath,
		M. Galloway, R. B. Poole.
“ “ “	{	Miss Harriet D. Cloud, “ Maria Keogh.

*MATRON*—Anna Maria Kneisel.

*ASSISTANT MATRON*—Sarah Ann Fitzsimmons.

*TEACHER OF GIRLS' SCHOOL*—Hessey R. Miller.

*TEACHER OF SEWING*—Mary A. Dolin.

*ENGINEER*—Henry Granger.

*GATE KEEPER*—John Spratt.

## COLORED DEPARTMENT.

*SUPERINTENDENT*—Elisha Swinney.

*ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AND TEACHER OF BOYS' SCHOOL*—James H. Lavery.

*ASSISTANT TEACHER OF BOYS' SCHOOL*—James Wilson.

*MATRON*—Elizabeth Swinney.

*ASSISTANT MATRON*—Jane Sproull.

*TEACHER OF GIRLS' SCHOOL*—Eleanor S. Elmes.

A. F. OLD, Agent and Book-keeper.

OFFICE, NORTH EAST CORNER OF ARCH AND SEVENTH STREETS,  
WHERE APPLICATIONS FOR APPRENTICES CAN BE MADE.



# ANNUAL REPORT.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, and to the Contributors of the House of Refuge :*

THE Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, in submitting this, their Thirty-second Annual Report of its affairs and condition, as required by law, cannot but express their Gratitude to Him, who ordereth all things well, for the general health of its inmates during the last year—for the good order and correct discipline, which have been observed and maintained, throughout the various departments of the Institution—and for the continued evidence of prosperity and usefulness, which is manifest in reference to this noble enterprise.

The following table will show the number of inmates of the Institution on the 1st of January, 1859, the number admitted and discharged during that year, and the number remaining on the 1st instant :—

	No. of inmates Jan. 1st, 1859.	Received in 1859.	Discharged in 1859.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1860.
White Department, Boys, . . .	269	269	306	232
“ “ Girls, . . .	74	103	110	67
Colored “ Boys, . . .	101	49	58	92
“ “ Girls, . . .	49	50	60	39
Total, . . . . .	493	471	534	430

The average number of inmates for the year, was:—

In the White Department, Boys,	.	.	241
“ “ “ Girls,	.	.	75
“ Colored “ Boys,	.	.	91
“ “ “ Girls,	.	.	43
<hr/>			
Total,	.	.	450

Average age of inmates:—

In the White Department, Boys,	.	.	13 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>6</sub> yrs.
“ “ “ Girls,	.	.	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> “
“ Colored “ Boys,	.	.	11 “
“ “ “ Girls,	.	.	13 “

Greatest number of inmates for the year, was:—

In the White Department, Boys,	.	.	290
“ “ “ Girls,	.	.	86
“ Colored “ Boys,	.	.	108
“ “ “ Girls,	.	.	53
<hr/>			
Total,	.	.	537

It is no longer esteemed a doubtful question, whether the youth of both sexes, who are continually thrown upon the community, and particularly our large cities, without natural guardians or protectors, having neither employment nor the means of education or support—wanderers and outcasts in society—can be *reclaimed*, brought back to usefulness, and made capable of discharging the various duties devolving upon them as citizens. The *problem* has long since been *solved*, and the experiment has met with the most signal success. This Institution has been able to demonstrate, even to the most skeptical, that by a kind and systematic course of

discipline—by mental, moral and religious culture—and by the introduction of habits of industry, sobriety, neatness and correct deportment, a large proportion of those who would otherwise have been irretrievably lost, or inmates of our prisons, for crimes of various degrees, are now occupying places of respectability and usefulness.

When it is known that the *Refuge* is receiving daily accessions to its numbers, from the various classes of society, but principally from the haunts of vice, and such as have been exposed to the evil effects of bad example and destitution, it is most gratifying to know that most of those who are thus received, are, in due course of time, returned to the community with good habits, and their minds well trained to usefulness, through the benign influence of this Institution.

The mode of discipline; the kind of employment required of the inmates; the manner in which they are clothed and fed; the character of our schools; the condition of the work-shops; and in fact everything pertaining to the internal economy and regulation of the *Refuge*, have been so often particularly described and dwelt upon in former reports, that it is deemed unnecessary to repeat them here. The official reports of the Ladies' Committee, Treasurer, Superintendents, Teachers, and other officers, which appear in the Appendix, herewith published, will furnish much important and useful information, with many interesting details relating to all of the departments.

It may be proper to observe here, that every year's experience and observation, enable the Managers and Officers to adopt some valuable improvement in the general management and discipline of the Institution, so that *the system* may be considered as having attained

a high degree of excellence. This remark will apply to every department of the Institution, which is carefully watched by competent persons, and those who have had large experience in reference to the details connected with the object for which it was established.

The *great idea*, and the one which it is intended shall be kept continually before the minds of the people of this commonwealth, the legislature, and city authorities is, that *this Institution* is, what its name imports, a *Refuge*, an *Asylum*, a *Home* for the friendless and unfortunate children of both sexes. The principal object to be accomplished is to take the wayward and wanderer, the destitute, abandoned and vicious, and by a course of education and discipline, mild and yet effective, combined with moral and religious culture, bring them back to habits of industry, and prepare them for the active duties of life.

Sound writers on government, concede that one of the chief elements to the prosperity and permanency of a Republic, is to be found in the virtue and intelligence of the people, and if either of them be wanting, an aristocratic or despotic form of government must soon follow. Hence, it is esteemed of the highest importance, that a general system of education shall be established throughout the several States, which shall be free to every minor, and in many of them it has already been done. To make it more effective and general, it has been seriously advocated by many prominent men, that parents and guardians should be *required* to send their children or wards, to school, that they may be thoroughly educated, or at least taught to read and write. This not only prepares them for the active duties of life, but enables them to appreciate the high and responsible obligations which de-

volve on them as citizens. Above all, it is esteemed indispensable to good morals, and a prevention of, or antidote to crime in its various forms.

Notwithstanding all that has been done, and is still being done, to establish a system, which shall afford to every minor the advantages of a common school, yet there are thousands in our city, and other portions of the State, whose education is entirely overlooked and neglected. Parents, who are degraded or vicious, disregarding their responsible duties to their children, suffer them to grow up in ignorance, indolence and vice; and orphans, with no one to care for them in these respects, are permitted to make their way through the world in gross neglect of the first duties imposed on them as good citizens, and familiar with crime in its various forms.

Such is the character of many of those who are sent to our Houses of Refuge, Schools of Reform, and other similar Institutions, and are continually filling them to their utmost capacity. We receive them, as they are committed to our care, and train them up for usefulness, in the various walks of life. We instil into their minds moral and religious instruction; lead them to comprehend their duties to their fellow men, and to their God; change their habits from indolence to industry, and give to them sufficient schooling, to fit and prepare them for the ordinary business of life. Hence, there is no longer a doubt in the minds of those familiar with this subject, that *public policy*, as well as *sound morality*, and *true economy*, call for such appropriations of the public funds, as may be needed, to carry on this noble enterprise.

In at least fourteen of our States, this system of reform has been introduced, and fairly established. Within these limits, seventeen Institutions, similar to our House



of Refuge, have been established, and are in successful operation. To the credit of our State, as well as our city, the calls of this Institution have been cheerfully met, and such appropriations made as were required to pay its current expenses, and afford suitable accommodations for its officers and inmates.

Should any one doubt as to the policy of sustaining this Institution, either by public or private contributions, or lending it their countenance, or personal presence and influence, we would urge them to visit the Refuge, and take a look at the *subjects* as they are when first received. See them in poverty and rags. Many of them in entire ignorance of their first duties to their parents or society; guilty of various crimes, and outcasts in the community—vagrants, beggars and wanderers about our streets; most of them of foreign birth, and without parents, or guardians, to care for them. Watch them as they are received at the House. See how tenderly they are treated, and how well they are cared for by the several officers at the Institution, until their cases are carefully investigated by the Visiting Committee, which meets regularly every week. If that Committee is satisfied that they are *suitable subjects*, and their opinion meets the approval of the Board, and a Judge of one of the courts, they are received as inmates of the House. Then follow them as they pass through their regular course. See them comfortably clad, well fed, neat in their persons, carefully taught in our excellent schools; how regularly they attend morning and evening family worship; what close attention is paid to their manners and habits; how diligently they are kept employed during their working and school hours; how happy they are in their amusements; what delightful play grounds, and what



comfortable lodgings are provided for them. Indeed, it is to them all, a *happy home*, where every necessary want is supplied, and every possible attention paid to the cultivation of their *hearts* and minds, as also their manners and habits. Under such a system of discipline and government, with such attention on the part of officers, teachers, matrons, &c., no wonder that the moral nature of most of the inmates is changed, and that we soon see a *pleasant family circle*, a well trained band of youth of both sexes, being fitted and prepared for usefulness, in the various walks of life.

Looking in, upon the Sabbath, you will see spacious grounds neatly kept, and everything well regulated; the commodious and well ventilated halls, and rooms, in perfect order; the Sabbath-school in active employment under the superintendence of the best teachers. Morning and evening religious exercises are held every Sabbath, in which all unite in prayer and praise to God. An appropriate address or sermon from some one of the numerous clergy of the city, is usually delivered. Such music as we are permitted to hear from so many children—those who were vagrants and outcasts on our streets, friendless and forsaken—all uniting as with one voice, has a most happy effect. No congregation of religious worshippers can be found more orderly or attentive.

It has, heretofore, been the policy of the Board of Managers, after the lapse of one year from the time they have received inmates at the Refuge, and every instrumentality within their power has been employed to infuse habits of industry, and improve the mind and morals of those committed to their care, to seek for them *another home*. After much consideration, the Managers have adopted a system of binding out those who have

arrived at a suitable age, and shown themselves worthy of being received into respectable families, to be instructed in agricultural, mechanical, or other industrial pursuits. This highly important and responsible duty, has been left principally to the Indenturing Committee, who have had that matter under their own special care and supervision, and have done all that men could do, to promote the welfare and happiness of those concerned. In their opinion, it has been found to be for the best interest of those to be bound out, to select suitable places in Illinois, Iowa, or other Western States, where the boys and girls would be removed from their old associates, and every inducement held out to them, to pursue the paths of industry and rectitude. The result has shown that it has been attended with signal success.

Previous to sending our inmates abroad, every inquiry is made, by a responsible agent, as to the most eligible points to locate them; and then to ascertain the character, and condition, of those who propose to receive them. All due regard is paid to the health and condition of those who are to be bound out, by selecting the most favored locality, and giving decided preference to such persons as seem to be best calculated to take charge of them. In all cases, it is our purpose to make the best provision possible, for the further schooling of the wards; for their regular attendance at some place of religious worship, and at Sabbath-school; and then that they shall be taught to understand, practically, the business of farming, or some suitable trade, or calling; and in consideration of the faithful service of such ward, that a fund for them, of at least \$24 per annum, be paid over to our Treasurer, by the master, to draw interest, and be held in trust for the ward, until he or she arrives at

lawful age to receive it. This sum, small as it may be, —in a new country, where land is cheap, and the necessities of life superabundant,—with good habits, a good character, and a reasonable knowledge of practical farming, or some good trade, will be quite an item in the way of helping these boys, and girls into position, when they arrive at mature age, and are entitled to their freedom.

In this connection, too much cannot be said in praise of the Indenturing Committee, whose labors are incessant, and who are continually striving to extend their guardian care over those, whom it has been their privilege to superintend, while inmates of the House. They have regularly kept up a brief history of those who have been bound out, and by sending an agent to visit them frequently, they are placed in immediate possession of all that is important connected with their welfare and happiness. So far as the Board is able to discover, this system has worked admirably; and in most cases, we are entirely satisfied with the arrangements of our agent. Whenever he has failed of success, and improper or unsuitable places have, through mistake or inadvertence, been provided, every degree of diligence and effort has been used to cancel the indentures, and procure better homes. Hence, it will be perceived that our guardianship over these unfortunate children, does not cease when they leave this Institution; but follows them wherever they go, until they attain the age of majority, when our authority necessarily terminates.

We have to express our thanks to the Ladies' Visiting Committee, who have so kindly co-operated with us in their attention to the Girls' Department; to the Clergy who have officiated on the Sabbath at the chapels, in conducting the religious exercises; and to the respect-

able and benevolent ladies and gentlemen who act as teachers in the Sabbath-schools. The result of these labors has been highly beneficial, and we have been able to perceive the blessed influences of their teachings on the minds and the general conduct of the inmates of the House.

The weekly entertainments given to the children, under the name of Social re-unions, have also been productive of good, and exerted a powerful influence on the minds of the youth of both sexes. We are indebted to the ladies, principally, for these delightful entertainments, as they have provided music and other amusements, which make them pleasant and attractive.

The Board are also specially indebted to the Judges for their periodical visitations; attending Physicians; the Superintendents, Matrons, Teachers, and other officers of both Departments; as also the various Committees who have labored so faithfully, and exhibited so much kindness in the discharge of their several duties.

We have to lament the loss of a worthy member of this Board, and a valued friend of the Institution, in the death of the late Edward Yarnall of the city of Philadelphia. He had long been connected with the House of Refuge, as one of the Managers, and rendered important service. His loss will be deeply felt.

In closing this Report, the Board feel it their duty to appeal to the Legislature of the State; to the City authorities; and to our citizens generally, to do all in their power, in their respective stations, to foster, protect, and sustain this, and other similar institutions, by their appropriations, contributions, and personal efforts. It is believed to be the only system yet devised, of saving the thousands of our youth, from degradation, vice and

ruin, and making them useful citizens. And if it be really so, what a work is to be accomplished, and how earnestly and tenderly does it appeal to every man to do his duty in sustaining this noble enterprise! Not only should the Managers feel the high responsibility which rests upon them as guardians, teachers and friends, of these unfortunate and misguided youths; but it behooves every good citizen—male and female—to see to it, that they do what they can to promote this good cause, and help to save these thousands, who but for some kind interposition, must inevitably sink into ruin, disgrace, and every species of vice.

We cannot but feel our utter weakness and inability to accomplish anything connected with this great work of reform, without the kind interposition and countenance of our Heavenly Father. May we continue to invoke His blessing, and be favored, as we have been, with His approving smiles, without which, all our efforts are fruitless and in vain.

By order and in behalf of the Board of Managers.

THOMAS EARP, *President.*

ALEXANDER HENRY, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January 12, 1860.*

## APPENDIX.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE IN ACCOUNT WITH  
GEORGE W. FOBES, *Treasurer.*

Dr.

From January 1 to December 31, inclusive, 1859:

To Cash paid the orders of the Executive Committee for the maintenance of the Inmates of the <i>White Department</i> , and for salaries, additions and repairs of the buildings, and for contingent expenses, . . . . .	\$33,590 54	
Cash paid for ditto in the <i>Colored Department</i> , . . . . .	12,258 64	
	<hr/>	\$45,849 18
Cash paid interest on temporary loans, . . . . .		100 33
Balance due Institution, . . . . .		1,092 79
		<hr/>
		<u>\$47,042 30</u>

The undersigned, a Committee of the Board of Managers of "THE HOUSE OF REFUGE," certify that they have examined the accounts of George W. Fobes, Treasurer, and compared them with the vouchers, and find them correct, showing a balance of \$1092 79 in his hands on the second day of January, 1859.

D. L. COLLIER,  
JOHN ROBBINS, JR., } *Committee.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January 11th*, 1860.



THE HOUSE OF REFUGE IN ACCOUNT WITH  
GEORGE W. FOBES, *Treasurer.*

CR.

From January 1 to December 31, inclusive, 1859:

By Balance, as per last year's Annual Report, . . .	\$1,554 94
Cash received from the City Treasurer, being the amount appropriated by the City Councils towards the maintenance of the Institution for the year 1859,	22,500 00
Do. received from the State Treasurer, on account of an appropriation made by the Legislature, .	15,000 00
Do. received for the labor of the Boys in the White Department, . . . \$5,439 32	
And in the Colored Department, . . . 1,123 96	
	<hr/>
	6,563 28
Do. being 12 months interest on the Cope Fund, &c., .	94 19
Do. received on account of Wm. T. Doyle's mortgage, .	95 00
Do. received for Board, . . . . .	208 00
Do. for sundry articles sold from the Institution, .	250 29
Do. subscriptions and donations, . . . . .	95 00
Do. amount refunded by persons in the Western States, to whom our boys have been indentured, on account of their travelling expenses, . .	584 60
Do. received in trust for several apprentices, . .	97 00
	<hr/>
	\$47,042 30
	<hr/>
December 31, 1859. By balance due, . . . . .	\$1,092 79
Errors excepted,	

GEORGE W. FOBES, *Treasurer.*

*Extract from a Decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,  
delivered by Chief Justice Gibson. December Term, 1838.*

[Ex parte Crouse.—Habeas Corpus.]

PER CURIAM.—The House of Refuge is not a prison but a school; where reformation and not punishment is the end \* \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

The object of this charity is reformation, by training its inmates to industry; by imbuing their minds with principles of morality and religion; by furnishing them with means to earn a living; and, above all, by separating them from the corrupting influence of improper associates. To this end, may not the natural parents, when unequal to the task of education, or unworthy of it, be superseded by the *parens patriæ*, or common guardian of the community? It is to be remembered that the public has a paramount interest in the virtue and knowledge of its members, and that, of strict right, the business of education belongs to it. That parents are ordinarily entrusted with it, is because it can seldom be put into better hands: but where they are incompetent or corrupt, what is there to prevent the public from withdrawing their faculties, held, as they obviously are, at its sufferance? The right of parental control is a natural but not an unalienable one. It is not excepted by the Declaration of Rights out of the subjects of ordinary legislation; and it consequently remains subject to the ordinary legislative power, which, if wantonly or inconveniently used, would soon be constitutionally restricted, but the competency of which, as the government is constituted, cannot be doubted. As to abridgment of indefeasible rights by confinement of the person, it is no more than what is borne to a greater or less extent, in every school; and we know of no natural right to exemption from restraints which conduce to an infant's welfare. Nor is there a doubt of the propriety of their application in this particular instance. The infant has been snatched from a course which must have ended in confirmed depravity; and, not only is the restraint of her person lawful, but it would be an act of extreme cruelty to release her from it.

Remanded.

## PROVISIONS MADE TO AVOID ILLEGAL OR IMPROPER COMMITMENTS.

IN order to correct an error, in regard to the costs of Commitment to the House of Refuge, we publish an extract from the fee bill, from which it will be perceived that the whole subject is regulated by law. The Act of 21st April, 1855, says, "That the fees upon commitments by any Alderman or Justice of the Peace to any House of Refuge, within this State, shall be as follows, to wit: to any Constable or Officer, for arresting the person committed, fifty cents; to the Alderman or Justice of the Peace directing the commitment, fifty cents; to the Constable or other Officer delivering the person committed, pursuant to such commitment, at the proper House of Refuge, one dollar, with mileage at the rate of five cents circular for all distances traveled; said fees and mileage to be paid by the County in which the commitment is made."

Under this Act, it has been the practice to pay the dollar at the House of Refuge, and annually to make a return of the amount to Councils, who have provided for its re-payment, in the appropriation to the Refuge. Any other course would be impracticable, as Councils could not be expected to make appropriations to the several officers. Recently, however, as the police receive a salary for their services, no compensation is given to *them* for taking children to the Institution, and only the constables of the wards continue to receive one dollar for each child.

In order to show the safeguards that are thrown around these commitments, by law, and by the uniform practice of the Managers, we append the following statement of the course pursued in all cases. In the first place, there is an examination before a Court of Justice or a Magistrate, and if deemed a suitable subject, the child is delivered at the House, with a commitment, containing in writing, not only the charge, but the evidence and affidavits upon which it is based. Then, for the first time, the duties of the Board of Managers begin. A Committee of that

Board, every Wednesday, meet at the House, to examine the commitments of the previous week. This is done, not only upon the affidavits submitted, but upon a hearing of the child, and of its friends who may attend, and upon personal inquiry, in many cases, at the homes or places of residence of these children, by the members of the Committee, and the Agent of the House. If upon all the information thus obtained, the Visiting Committee regard the child as a suitable or unsuitable subject for the Refuge, they make a report in writing to the Board, consisting of thirty-one members, who meet on the following day, and either confirm or reject the action of the Committee. The result is, that of all the commitments by the Courts and the Magistrates, a proportion of the children are discharged at the outset.

But this is not all. As a further precaution, the law enacts that it shall be the duty of the President and Associate Judges of the Common Pleas, of the District Court, and Recorder of the City, alternately, in such a manner as may be arranged between them, at a joint meeting for that purpose, to visit the House of Refuge at least once in two weeks, or oftener if they shall deem it requisite. Then and there the child is required to be produced before the Judge, with all the testimony in the case, and the Judge determines whether it is a fit subject for the guardianship of the House. If he thinks not, the child is immediately discharged without further action of the Managers. This scrutiny and detail of examination are never omitted.

But, if after all this, any friend of the child is dissatisfied, there remains the *Writ of Habeas Corpus*, and the opportunity of having the case openly heard in Court; and the following is a standing order of the Board of Managers, viz.: "Considering the Writ of Habeas Corpus, one of the most valuable constitutional securities for the protection of the rights of the people, and especially of minors committed to this Institution, they do order that the officers of the House shall afford every facility to a full judicial investigation, under its authority, of all cases in which it may be issued, whether such cases have been previously acted upon by a Visiting Judge or not."

It is difficult to conceive what greater safeguards could be provided against error or hardship in these cases. The fact is, as shown by the records of the Institution, that, even after the final action of the Courts, the Managers take the earliest suitable opportunity to transfer these children to the guardianship of parents, friends or masters, as the welfare of the child or of society permits.

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### REPORT OF LADIES' COMMITTEE.

DURING the past year, your Committee, in their weekly and monthly visits, have endeavored to promote the temporal and spiritual interests of the inmates of this Institution. Their general appearance, together with the attention and good order that prevailed on all occasions, was calculated to give them renewed energy.

A few refractory subjects have been committed, that have given much trouble to the officers; but discipline and kindness have produced favorable results; they are more gentle and industrious.

It is with much satisfaction the Committee bear their united and strong testimony of approbation in favor of our excellent Matron and her Assistants. They have well fulfilled the arduous and important trust committed to them, and have faithfully endeavored to promote both the temporal and spiritual interests of the Institution. And they have a rich reward, not only in the consciousness of having done their duty, but also in the good order of the house, and the excellent deportment of those under their care.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity, to notice with approbation, the Female School taught by Miss Miller. We have uniformly found it quiet and orderly, and the girls improving in their studies. They have had in connection with their Scripture Lessons, instruction on the Map, which has afforded them

historical knowledge. Partial attention on the male side has been given, when opportunity was afforded, we think, with favorable results.

The Matron of the Colored Refuge and her Assistants, continue to merit our warmest approbation. The House is well-conducted, and bears the appearance of a well-regulated family. The girls have committed to memory during the past year, a considerable portion of Scripture, and recited it with great accuracy.

In closing their Report, the Committee feel called upon to acknowledge the kindness of an overruling Providence to them as a body. A spirit of love and unanimity pervades their meetings; and a desire to be useful, they trust, is the predominant feeling of each individual.

Respectfully submitted,

M. S. HACKER, *Secretary.*



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHYSICIANS.

*To the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge:*

GENTLEMEN:—In making this our First Annual Report, we would congratulate you and the friends of the Institution, on the almost entire immunity from disease amongst its inmates during the past year. There have been but two deaths in the whole Institution during that period. These occurred in the male white department;—one was from consumption of the lungs, the other *probably* from some brain disease. The boy was found dead in his bed early one morning, having retired the night previous in apparently perfect health. No post-mortem examination was allowed by the parents, and the Coroner furnished the certificate for the burial, stating that the death had been from natural causes.

There have been but very few cases of severe illness in either House, and those readily yielded to the treatment and care bestowed upon them. At present, only one child, a boy, is confined in the Infirmary, and he is rapidly recovering from an attack of Pncumonia. We cannot but think that not a little of this healthy state of the children of the Refuge, is due to the active and well-directed efforts of the Sanitary Committee of your Board. This is especially to be observed in the Colored Department, for the health of its inmates during the past year, will compare very favorably with that of any previous year. For more than the last six months, not a single colored child has been admitted to the Infirmary, and but one (a boy) has been confined to his bed for any length of time.

The regular habits and scrupulous attention to cleanliness required of the children, and the cleanliness and comforts of the House itself have greatly contributed to this remarkable result. We as physicians to the Institution, see almost daily the *healthfulness* of the regulations of the House. Many of the children when presented to us on their admission for examination, show extensive evidences of diseases of such a character, as to

seriously jeopardize their lives. These on being subjected to the *regimen* prescribed by the Rules of the House, have frequently become healthy and well developed.

We feel perfectly assured that the sanitary condition of the Refuge of the City of Philadelphia, will compare favorably with that of any similar Institution, no matter where that Institution may be.

We have now nothing to suggest in regard to its present medical and hygienic regulations.

Very respectfully,

J. H. HASKELL,

ADDINELL HEWSON,

*Attending Physicians.*

# REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WHITE DEPARTMENT.

*To the Managers of the House of Refuge:*

The Superintendent of the White Department, respectfully reports:

The number admitted and discharged from January 1, 1859, to January 1, 1860, is as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Committed by Magistrates of Philadelphia, . . .	221	82	303
“ Courts of Philadelphia county, . . .	4	—	4
“ “ York “ . . .	1	—	1
“ “ Huntingdon “ . . .	1	—	1
“ “ Lancaster “ . . .	3	1	4
“ “ Berks “ . . .	2	—	2
“ “ Bucks “ . . .	1	—	1
“ “ Cumberland “ . . .	—	1	1
“ “ Susquehanna “ . . .	4	—	4
“ “ Bradford “ . . .	1	—	1
“ “ Montgomery “ . . .	1	—	1
“ “ Perry “ . . .	1	—	1
“ “ Franklin “ . . .	1	—	1
“ “ Northampton “ . . .		1	1
“ “ Dauphin “ . . .	2	—	2
“ “ Clinton “ . . .	1	—	1
“ “ Montour “ . . .	1	—	1
“ “ Carbon “ . . .	1	—	1
Returned, having been indentured, . . .	21	17	38
“ voluntarily, . . .	2	1	3
	<hr/> 269	<hr/> 103	<hr/> 372

*Discharged.*

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
By indenture, . . . . .	182	58	240
Returned to friends, . . . . .	89	33	122
Examining Judges, . . . . .	14	6	20
Order of Court . . . . .	2	1	3
Returned to Magistrates, . . . . .	6	—	6
“ Southern Home, . . . . .	—	1	1
Sent to the Magdalen Asylum, . . . . .	—	1	1
“ Northern Home, . . . . .	1	—	1
“ Alms House, . . . . .	2	1	3
“ Insane Department, Pennsylvania Hospital, . . . . .	—	1	1
Died, . . . . .	2	—	2
Discharged, . . . . .	8	8	16
	<hr/> 306	<hr/> 110	<hr/> 416
Remaining in the Institution, January 1st, 1860, . . . . .	<hr/> 232	<hr/> 67	<hr/> 299

158 were committed on complaint, and by request of their parents or nearest friends—namely, 108 boys, and 50 girls.

Those admitted were born as follows:

In the city and county of Philadelphia, 187; in other counties of Pennsylvania, 46; New York, 18; Maryland, 9; New Jersey, 4; Massachusetts, 3; Rhode Island, 2; Missouri, 1; Virginia, 1; Ohio, 2; Illinois, 1, Delaware, 1; Michigan, 1; North Carolina, 1; District of Columbia, 3; Canada East, 1; England, 14; Ireland, 40; Germany, 17; Italy, 1; West Indies, 1; Scotland, 3; Portugal, 1; unknown, 12. Total, 370.

133 were of American parentage; 137 Irish; 46 German; 29 English; 6 Scotch; 4 French; 1 Italian; 1 Swedish; 1 Portuguese; 12 unknown. Total, 370.

Of the inmates, 52 had lost both parents previous to their admission into the House; 63 their mothers; 92 their fathers; in all, 207 had lost one or both parents by death.

The average age of boys, when admitted, was  $13\frac{5}{8}$  years; girls,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  years.

Average number of inmates through the year was, boys, 241; girls, 75.

The greatest number of inmates at any one time was, boys, 290; girls, 86.

The boys were indentured as follows :

To farmers, 132; whip manufacturers, 8; shoemakers, 8; bakers, 4; tinsmiths, 3; carpenters, 3; woolen manufacturers, 2; tanners, 2; masons, 2; cabinet makers, 2; tallow chandler, 1; druggist, 1; butcher, 1; umbrella maker, 1; clothier, 1; nail manufacturer, 1; blacksmith, 1; wheelwright, 1; physician, 1; plumber, 1; cooper, 1; paper stainer, 1; merchant, 1; bricklayer, 1; turner, 1; grocer, 1. Total, 182.

#### WORK DONE BY BOYS.

Amount of labor in the daguerreotype shop,	.	\$998 39
“ “ brush “	.	2,488 08
“ “ shoe “	.	376 19
“ “ seat “	.	1,139 38
“ “ smith “	.	21 98
		<hr/>
		\$5,024 02

#### *In the Daguerreotype Shop.*

Daguerreotype cases,	.	.	.	.	gross,	1,600
Spectacle	“	.	.	.	“	80

#### *Shoe Shop.*

Shoes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	pairs,	8,000
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#### *Cane Seat Shop.*

Seats caned,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21,974
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#### WORK DONE BY GIRLS.

Pants made,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	777
Jackets,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	570
Suspenders,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	570
Shirts,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	578
Carpet balls,	.	.	.	.	.	.	lbs.	369
Boys' aprons,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	351
Pillow cases,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	331
Sheets,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	310
Frocks,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	214
Spreads,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	197

Capes, . . . . .	108
Canton flannel jackets, . . . . .	105
Under garments, . . . . .	129
Bed ticks, . . . . .	98
Pillow covers, . . . . .	75
Shirts quilted, . . . . .	73
Pocket handkerchiefs hemmed, . . . . .	72
Traveling bags, . . . . .	70
Towels, . . . . .	67
Comfortables quilted, . . . . .	56
Aprons for girls, . . . . .	50
Flannel drawers and shirts, . . . . .	16
Window curtains, . . . . .	16
Stockings knit and footed, . . . . .	44
Bed quilts pieced and quilted, . . . . .	2
House-work, washing, ironing, and mending.	

## EXPENDITURES OF WHITE DEPARTMENT FOR 1859.

Salaries, . . . . .	\$6624 31
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*Provisions.*

Beef for officer's table, 4333 lbs.	\$433 30
“ inmates, 20459 “	1039 03
Mutton, veal, and pork, 978 “	109 48
“ for inmates, 800 “	65 13
Pork, “ 3507 “	340 74
Ham and dried beef, 660 “	100 09
Fish, . . . . . 722 “	53 05
Rye and wheat flour, 114652 “	3103 22
Corn meal, . . . . . 23163 “	484 78
Rice and barley, . . . . . 5797 “	231 06
Potatoes, . . . . . 768 bus.	377 33
Turnips and cabbage, . . . . .	68 30
Beans and peas, . . . . .	139 46
Milk, . . . . . 1986 galls.	350 02
Butter, . . . . . 857 lbs.	247 66

Carried forward,	\$7142 65	\$6624 31
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	Brought forward,	\$7142 65	\$6624 31
Marketing, . . . . .		226 64	
Coffee, . . . . .	1267 lbs.	165 61	
Tea, . . . . .	186 "	92 84	
Sugar, . . . . .	2034 "	194 26	
Cheese, . . . . .	155 "	21 37	
Molasses, . . . . .	1624 galls.	493 44	
Vinegar, . . . . .	61 "	6 24	
Spices, . . . . .		41 38	
Hops and malt, . . . . .		17 67	
Lard, . . . . .	1184 lbs.	137 12	
Salt, . . . . .	23 sacks.	43 65	
		<hr/>	8582 87

*Clothing.*

Boys' clothing, . . . . .	1592 46	
Girls' " . . . . .	430 01	
Boys' shoes . . . . .	893 60	
Girls' " . . . . .	298 00	
Mending, . . . . .	453 40	
Muslins, . . . . .	418 77	
Combs, thread, &c., . . . . .	185 31	
	<hr/>	4221 55
Furniture, brooms and bedding, . . . . .		1337 98
Repairs and improvements, . . . . .		3487 55

*Fuel and heating apparatus.*

Coal, . . . . .	1952 67	
Pine wood, . . . . .	44 12	
Tin work, . . . . .	117 97	
	<hr/>	2114 76

*For light.*

Gas and oil, . . . . .	794 21	
Candles, . . . . .	24 38	
	<hr/>	818 59

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Carried forward, \$27,187 61

Brought forward, \$27,187 61

*Cleansing.*

Cleansing house, . . . .	184 20	
Soap and soda, . . . .	215 75	
Starch, . . . .	8 79	
Lime and sand, . . . .	8 38	
	<hr/>	417 12

*Hospital and other expenses.*

Physician's services, . . .	100 00	
Medicines and dentistry, . .	124 50	
Bringing subjects, . . .	253 89	
Sending away subjects, . .	44 08	
Water rents, . . . .	200 00	
Postage, . . . .	31 74	
Books and stationery, . . .	197 71	
Carriage hire and omnibus fare, .	27 65	
Printing, . . . .	12 00	
Cleaning privies, . . . .	110 00	
Funerals, . . . .	36 19	
Sundries, . . . .	152 09	
	<hr/>	1289 85

EXPENSES OF BOTH WHITE AND COLORED  
DEPARTMENTS.

Salary of Agent, rent of office, and Managers' room, . . . .	900 00	
Printing of annual report and paper, " memorials, cards, and circulars, . . . .	314 00	
	150 50	
Traveling expenses of Agent in visiting children, . . . .	93 42	
Horse keeping, . . . .	463 53	
Repairing carriages, . . . .	96 20	
Harness and repairs, . . . .	70 50	
Sundries, . . . .	517 01	
	<hr/>	2605 16
		<hr/>
		\$31,499 74
		<hr/>

Another year, with its changes and trials, its hopes and fears, has been added to the history of this Institution. Since its opening, 30 years ago, there have been consigned to its fostering care, 3898 boys, and 1354 girls. The larger proportion of these have long since assumed the responsibilities of life. Some are filling important and honorable positions, whilst others are engaged in more humble spheres. From information obtained of the subsequent history of those who were subjected to the wholesome discipline of this Institution, it may be safely estimated that at least three-fourths have become industrious and respectable members of society. In reviewing the causes that led to their detention here, there is apparent then, as now, the same fruitful sources of juvenile mendicency and vice, as exemplified by the intemperance and improvidence of parents, the orphanage of children, the contaminating influence of street associates, all vigorously operating to swell the tide of human depravity. To what a fearful extent would this stream of vice and misery have swollen, had not the purely benevolent feelings of a number of our citizens prompted them to the establishment of a Refuge, that has measurably interposed as a barrier to arrest its rapid progress. Here, plucked from the angry flood, have reposed in moral security, several thousands of children, whose vicious propensities had been rapidly brought into active exercise, by human agencies, in a great degree, beyond their control, and who, when cleansed of their moral pollution, were restored to society again, to discharge, in a creditable manner, their part in the great drama of life.

Our experience, the past year, has been of a gratifying character. Diligence in study, and the instruction of faithful teachers, have caused a reasonable advancement in the intellectual culture of our children. In the department of labor, there has been a commendable degree of industry, and an aptness to acquire a knowledge of the various mechanical branches. The deportment of the inmates, generally, has been unexceptionable. With reference to their moral and religious training, there has been a cheerful willingness to receive the many salutary lessons that have been given, and an evident desire to profit

by the examples and precepts of those who wish to give them true and proper conceptions of their spiritual interests.

It was deemed advisable, during the year, to change the system of classification that arises from moral improvement. There are now ten classes, the members of which wear brass badges, with the numerals stamped upon them. In addition to these, there is the Class of Honor, distinguished by an appropriate badge. Each inmate, when admitted, enters the tenth class, and after a month's continuance in it, he is promoted, if his conduct has been exemplary, to the next higher class, and so on, monthly, through the entire number. At the expiration of the tenth month, he is placed in the Class of Honor, where he remains two months. This brings him to the end of the year, and then he is supposed to be qualified for discharge by indenture or otherwise. By this monthly gradation, the higher classes are made attainable to all, before leaving the House; and at the same time there is a strict conformity with the general rule, that twelve months' discipline is necessary to prepare an inmate to enter the world again, with a proper degree of education and moral and religious instruction.

The monitorial system has been adopted as an experiment. Monitors, selected from the higher classes, are assigned to divisions of ten boys each. They have the supervision of those under their charge, with respect to the proper condition of their clothing, the cleanliness of their persons, and propriety of conduct. To prevent a spirit of favoritism, the monitors are not allowed to receive presents from their associates. They are distinguished from the others by a difference in dress, and allowed privileges not granted the rest. So far the system has worked well. It has stimulated the boys so to conduct themselves that they can become the worthy recipients of a useful and responsible position.

During the past year, there have been bound in Illinois, 80 more of our children, making, in all, for the last two years, 157. With but few exceptions, they are doing well. Masters, in many instances, have already given to their apprentices more than they are legally obliged to. Horses, cows and oxen have

been given to faithful and deserving boys, and in some cases, small tracts of land, to be cultivated for their own immediate benefit. The terms upon which they are indentured are of a very liberal character, and any apprentice can, by economy and industry, become, in a few years, a land owner. The fertile West possesses greater moral, social and pecuniary advantages for our children, than any other portion of our country.

The health of the inmates, with but very few exceptions, has been remarkably good. Two deaths occurred in this department during the year, and these are the only deaths within a period of five years. One who died, was an English lad, about 18 years of age. He had been a sailor, and subjected to great exposure. Possessing, naturally, a feeble constitution, it is not surprising that consumption fastened upon him as its victim. The other was a boy, who, having retired to his room in the evening in apparently excellent health, was found dead in his bed the next morning. From information received of his parents, it appeared that, about two years before, he had received a severe injury upon the head. This, it was supposed, caused his death.

Our social reunions are held weekly. They have been a source of much gratification to the inmates. As the privilege of attending them, depends upon meritorious conduct, they necessarily constitute an important element in the general discipline of the House. Much of the pleasure experienced upon these occasions is owing to the musical entertainment of Mrs. M. C. Bispham. We must again renew our thanks to her for so frequently contributing to the enjoyment of the children. She will be long held in pleasant remembrance by her youthful friends.

To the various clergymen who have so ably filled our pulpit, and to the ladies and gentlemen connected with our Sabbath schools, we are under many obligations. May their labor of love be abundantly crowned with success by the future welfare of those in whom they feel such an abiding interest.

To my fellow-officers, who have efficiently and faithfully labored to promote the moral and intellectual advancement of our

children, and to the Managers, whose counsel has been of material service in conducting the affairs of the Institution, I return my thanks. Hoping that the Divine blessing may accompany all our future efforts, I remain,

Very respectfully,

JESSE K. McKEEVER,  
*Superintendent.*

*January 1, 1860.*



# REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL TEACHER OF THE BOYS' SCHOOL, HOUSE OF REFUGE, WHITE DEPARTMENT.

*To J. K. McKeever, Superintendent.*

The following statement of the present condition and history of the Boys' School, for the year ending December 31st, 1859, is respectfully submitted:

The whole number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was . . . . . 269

There have been received into the school during the year . . . . . 257

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Whole number under instruction during the course of the year . . . . . 526

Of the 257 received into the school: 38 did not know the alphabet; 20 knew the alphabet; 39 could spell monosyllables; 41 read elementary lessons; 57 read very poorly; 46 read fluently; 16 read well: 111 could not write; 45 wrote their names only; 64 wrote legibly; 34 wrote a plain hand; 3 wrote very well: 153 had no knowledge of arithmetic 21 ciphered in addition; 14 ciphered in subtraction; 30 ciphered in multiplication; 33 ciphered in division; 4 ciphered in denominate numbers; 2 ciphered in fractions.

Of the 297 discharged during the year: 3 knew the alphabet; 5 could spell monosyllables; 98 read elementary lessons; 64 read tolerably well; 73 read well; 54 read very well: 2 could not write; 32 wrote their names only; 74 wrote sentences on slate; 29 wrote legibly; 117 wrote a plain hand; 43 wrote a very neat hand: 79 had no knowledge of arithmetic beyond the tables, notation, &c.; 35 ciphered in addition; 26 ciphered in addition and subtraction; 24 ciphered in addition, subtraction, and multiplication; 111 ciphered in all the primary rules; 14 ciphered in reduction; 8 ciphered in fractional numbers.

The past year has been one of marked improvement in our schools. True, nothing has been attempted beyond the studies of former years; but there has been a thoroughness and suc-

cess reached, which, gratifying in itself, has demonstrated the fact, that boys, such as ours, with minds undeveloped in habits of study, and little or no fixedness of attention upon any matter which appeals to their highest good, will not take, naturally, to books; nor is it an easy matter to concentrate their fugitive efforts upon the lessons given them from books.

By direction of the School Committee, books, except so far as they are used by the classes actually engaged in reading, have been banished from the schools. The system of *dictated* lessons has been pursued with gratifying success. Sleepiness over lessons, and mere memorizing have ever been the bane of schools. Upon our efforts their dead weight rested with a disheartening influence. We have made the dull process of instruction by *rote* give place to *oral* instruction, with writing from dictation; and the heavy ineubus has lifted itself. The labor is proportionably increased to the teacher, but it is hardly felt in the increased attention and sprightliness of the taught. Where mind, and ear, and sense are all intent upon the subject in hand, time imperceptibly steals away, and knowledge works its way into the mind almost unconsciously. The system has worked admirably among our smaller scholars. They lack interest in lessons set them from books, which they are required to prate, over and over, until the words are familiar, because they are unaware of their value; but where they follow the living voice, and aid the mind by the eye and hand, what they hear becomes their own. They hear, and then see something produced by themselves. Thus it becomes associated with their own intuitions, and fastens itself more permanently upon the mind. We think the dictation system has operated well. For what is true of our younger scholars, is also true of the older; who, although advanced in years, so often lack that development of mind their age would seem to require. We strive, with the mere intellectual instruction they receive, to combine appeals to their moral sense; aiming to develop a more healthy tone in minds morbidly alive to sin. One session of the school is *especially* set apart for this purpose; and although our efforts are not always attended with

the result *reasonably* to be expected, we “cast our bread upon the waters” hopefully.

The average daily attendance for the last year has been 204. Every boy in the house, not seriously indisposed, has received instruction; and no excuse has been allowed to interfere with this duty. Indisposition to attend school pursued these boys like an evil spirit before they came here, and frequently pursues them yet. Many, and often amusing, are the ruses practised in the *attempt* to shirk this duty.

Our library, with its weekly issue of 176 books, has always been, to me, a chief source of hope. Here we strive to combat, what has always met our advances towards the *education* of these boys, with an almost insuperable barrier, viz.: low tastes, base passions and desires, which have nearly eradicated the wish for a better, purer life. By putting into the hands of our boys, books which will attract, while they inculcate a pure morality, and aiding the lessons there learned by our precept and example, I have hoped to exert a mighty leverage in lifting up these immortal minds from the slough of animalism, in which, too often, they love to revel. The avidity with which many read the volumes given them, has been gratifying and encouraging.

We still aim at giving our boys the rudiments—nothing more. When we get among us a youth, who “stands head and shoulders above his fellows,” we make him useful in instructing those less advanced.

I desire to return my sincere thanks to my fellow teachers, for the faithfulness and earnestness which have characterized their efforts in this department of labor. It has been frequently pursued with “weariness of the flesh” to us all, and I can but hope, that the future well-doing of those under our charge, may be a continually increasing source of joy. “He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall, doubtless, come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him.”

I am, yours truly,

J. WESLEY AWL,

*Assistant Superintendent and Teacher.*

## REPORT OF THE TEACHER OF THE GIRLS' SCHOOL, HOUSE OF REFUGE, WHITE DEPARTMENT.

*To J. K. McKeever, Superintendent.*

The following official statistics are reported:—

Number of girls in school, January 1st, 1859,	.	74
Admitted during the year,	.	78
Discharged “ “	.	88
In School at present time,	.	64
Average attendance,	.	72
Could read when admitted, fluently,	.	2
“ “ “ “ tolerably,	.	23
“ “ “ “ easy lessons,	.	27
Could not read when admitted,	.	26
Could read fluently when discharged,	.	27
“ “ tolerably “ “	.	36
“ “ easy lessons, “ “	.	25
Weekly average of library books loaned,	.	50
Number of visits paid by School Committee,	.	97

The general deportment of the children in the school room, during the past year, has been praiseworthy. They have manifested an unusual degree of interest in their studies, and though their attainments have not been of a higher rank than those of former years, yet when we contrast their present intellectual condition with what it was when they first entered the school, we are led to the conclusion that their improvement has been very satisfactory.

Many of those consigned to our care have been very irregular in their attendance at our public schools, and not having experienced the entire benefit of this excellent system of education, they are compensated, in a great degree, for past neglect, by the instruction imparted here.

We have endeavored to present knowledge to these children in its most attractive aspect, and have also impressed them with the important fact that they are immortal and responsible beings. In this interesting part of our labor, we have been aided by the unwearied zeal of the Ladies' Committee, and the faithful efforts of our Sabbath-school Teachers. Their labor of love has exerted a salutary influence upon the susceptible minds of our pupils; the attention of these affectionate counsellors does not terminate here, their kind ministrations frequently follow our youthful friends in their new homes: words of encouragement to the weak, and admonition to the wayward, have produced gratifying results.

To those who have so kindly instructed our children in vocal music, we owe a debt of gratitude. The warm interest they feel for the welfare of the children has gladdened the hearts of many parents.

To you, the School Committee, and my fellow officers, whose kindness and support, through the past year, have enabled me to perform my duty with pleasure, I tender my sincere thanks, and trusting that we may ever keep in mind, that though "Paul may plant, and Apollos water, God alone can give the increase,"

I remain, respectfully yours,

H. R. MILLER,

*Teacher.*



## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COLORED DEPARTMENT.

### *To the Managers of the House of Refuge :*

The Superintendent of the Colored Department would respectfully report the number of children admitted and discharged during the past year, as follows :

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Committed by magistrates of Phila. county,	39	38	77
“ Courts of Huntingdon “	1	—	1
“ “ Laneaster “	1	1	2
“ “ Chester “	1	—	1
“ “ Cumberland “	1	—	1
Returned by masters, . . . . .	6	11	17
	<hr/> 49	<hr/> 50	<hr/> 99

### *Discharged :*

By indenture, . . . . .	29	39	68
Returned to friends, . . . . .	17	16	33
“ master, . . . . .	1	1	2
Unfit subjects, . . . . .	7	—	7
Transferred to White Department, . . . . .	2	—	2
“ Home for Friendless, . . . . .	—	2	2
Sent to Almshouse, . . . . .	1	1	2
Died, . . . . .	1	1	2
	<hr/> 58	<hr/> 60	<hr/> 118
Remaining in the House, Dec. 31, 1859, . . . . .	92	39	131

Of those committed, 36 were at the request of their parents or nearest friends, and 17 for want of friends.

Those admitted were born as follows: In Philadelphia, 28; in other parts of the State, 9; New Jersey and Virginia, 4; the rest not ascertained.

The average age of those admitted: Boys, 11 years, and the girls a little under 13.



The average number during the year was, of boys, a fraction over 91, and of girls, 43½.

The largest number at any one time was, of boys, 108, and girls, 53.

*The boys are employed :*

In making umbrella furniture, . . . . .	22
“ shoes, . . . . .	13
“ match boxes, . . . . .	34
Through the house and yard, . . . . .	13
	<hr/>
	82

In the month of May last, the making of match boxes was commenced, which, although not as profitable as some others, has had a decided effect upon the discipline of the House.

Labor being one of the most important means in effecting a reformation among such youth as are committed to our care, it is of the utmost importance that we keep them continually occupied, if possible. One advantage in this business is, that the smallest boy may have something to do.

There have been about 200,000 pounds of wire made up into furniture for umbrellas, the labor of which amounts to \$1125 39.

The shoe department has continued in operation during the whole of the year, from which a full supply of shoes have been received to satisfy the demand.

*Shoe Shop.*

DR.

To salary for overseer, . . . . .	\$336 00	
“ material, tools, &c., . . . . .	\$1,541 00	
“ amount paid boys for overwork, . . . . .	52 46	
	<hr/>	\$1,929 46

CR.

By boys' shoes made, 999 prs. . . . .	1,064 80	
“ girls' “ 540 “ . . . . .	540 00	
“ repaired shoes, 1,789 “ . . . . .	716 20	
“ sundries, . . . . .	113 40	
	<hr/>	\$2,434 40

*Work done by the Girls.*

Dresses made, . . . . .	140
Shirts " . . . . .	161
Skirts quilted, . . . . .	30
Summer skirts, . . . . .	34
Flannel shirts, . . . . .	66
Pillow slips, . . . . .	50
Sheets, . . . . .	184
Officers' sheets, . . . . .	16
Towels, . . . . .	44
Boys' and girls' aprons, . . . . .	271
Pants, . . . . .	176
Jackets, . . . . .	260
Under garments, . . . . .	112

The remainder of their time is spent in household duties and school.

## THE EXPENDITURES HAVE BEEN AS FOLLOWS:

Salaries, . . . . . \$3,150 00

*Provisions:*

Beef for inmates, . . . . .	9,951 lbs.	\$502 20
Mutton " . . . . .	216 "	21 60
Suet " . . . . .	509 "	55 99
Beef for officers, . . . . .	1,744 "	174 40
Mutton, veal and pork, . . . . .	571 "	57 10
Mess pork and bacon, . . . . .	2,659 "	245 36
Ham and dried beef, . . . . .	185 "	27 82
Fish, . . . . .		29 63
Wheat flour, . . . . .	20,583 lbs.	695 39
Rye " . . . . .	16,492 "	385 57
Indian meal, . . . . .	17,037 "	373 11
Oat " . . . . .	600 "	21 00
Rice, . . . . .	2,604 "	104 32
Beans and homony, . . . . .	58 bus.	74 50

Carried forward,	\$2,767 99	\$3,150 00
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	Brought forward,	\$2,767 99	\$3,150 00
Potatoes, . . .	522 "	258 61	
Turnips, . . .	59 "	16 75	
Coffee, . . .	466 lbs.	53 59	
Tea, . . .	43 "	19 78	
Sugar, . . .	877 "	79 65	
Milk, . . .	730 gals.	146 00	
Buttermilk, . . .	475 "	44 00	
Butter, . . .	447 lbs.	134 29	
Cheese, . . .	69 "	9 42	
Dried fruit, . . .	.	29 66	
Molasses, . . .	1,002 gals.	305 01	
Lard, . . .	173 lbs.	23 59	
Salt, . . .	7 sacks,	13 77	
Pepper, . . .	.	3 50	
Vinegar, . . .	146 gals.	19 98	
Vegetables, . . .	.	121 17	
Sundries, . . .	.	124 83	
		<hr/>	4,171 59

*Clothing.*

Satinett, . . .	578 yds.	\$348 80	
Drilling, . . .	743 "	130 53	
Cutting garments, . . .	556 "	27 80	
Calico, &c., . . .	2,026 "	200 13	
Shirting muslin, . . .	2,884 "	281 27	
Flannel, . . .	305 "	94 86	
Apron linen, . . .	322 "	45 18	
Hats and caps, . . .	24 doz.	49 50	
Boys' shoes, . . .	266 prs.	294 80	
Girls' " . . .	221 "	221 00	
Repairing shoes, . . .	639 "	255 80	
Stockings, . . .	19 doz.	45 82	
Trimmings, . . .	.	82 62	
		<hr/>	2,078 11
	Carried forward,		<hr/> \$9,399 70

Brought forward,

\$9,399 70

*Furniture.*

Hardware, sundries, . . . . .	\$32 84
Boilers for cooking, . . . . .	303 12
Tinware, . . . . .	75 86
Woodware, . . . . .	58 42
Queensware, . . . . .	22 47
Blankets, . . . . . 25 prs.	100 00
Straw, . . . . .	13 90
Carpeting, . . . . .	28 34
Brooms, . . . . .	20 00
Brushes, . . . . .	30 00

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 684 95
*Repairs.*

Carpenter work and lumber, . . . . .	\$180 21
Brickwork, . . . . .	41 43
Plumbing, . . . . .	44 12
Hardware, . . . . .	119 81
Painting and glazing, . . . . .	41 13
Locksmithing, . . . . .	2 93
Heaters and stoves, . . . . .	76 22

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 505 85
*Fuel and Light.*

Coal, . . . . . 170 tons,	\$544 85
Wood, . . . . . 1 cord,	6 00
Gas, . . . . .	244 98
Candles, . . . . .	9 60

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 805 43
*Hospital.*

Medicine, . . . . .	\$55 24
Dentistry, . . . . .	3 50
Physician's salary, . . . . .	100 00
Funerals, . . . . .	19 00

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 177 74

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 Stationery, . . . . . 81 81

Carried forward,

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 \$11,655 48

	Brought forward,	\$11,655 48
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Soap, . . . . .	\$176 41	
Combs, . . . . .	15 69	
Starch, . . . . .	2 52	
Traveling, . . . . .	74 36	
Bringing subjects, . . . . .	56 00	
Postage, . . . . .	12 15	
Garden, . . . . .	31 37	
Sundries, . . . . .	30 89	
	<hr/>	399 39
		<hr/>
		\$12,054 87
		<hr/>

In an Institution like this, there is, necessarily, a variety of faults among the boys with which we have to contend, and in seeking the means to overcome them, it is no easy task; when we have learned from them something of their own history, and have an opportunity of judging of some of the difficult and trying situations they have been placed in, it is no matter of surprise they are sent to a place like this for correction and instruction. When a boy tells you the first act of theft he ever committed was at the request of his parent, and as he was thus instructed, so he continued, and has formed a habit not easily broken, is it any wonder if he should find it exceedingly difficult to reform?

As there are various dispositions, so there should be a variety of means used to accomplish what we desire—a reformation; and after bestowing much care and instruction, and still producing, apparently, very little good, it would lead to discouragement; but to have such a boy go away, and, after a time, a letter arrives, in which he begs you to receive his thanks for the kind instruction received while under your guidance, and that he is now debtor to the discipline of the Institution for his present position and character in society, and having been brought to see his sinful nature, and *devoted himself to the Saviour the rest of his life*. Oh, how gratifying! and tends

to inspire new resolution to go forward in the good work, hoping that others may also be thus benefited.

In this department, we have difficulties to meet that are not found among white children. To a white boy, inducements may be held out to make efforts to elevate himself to some important position in life, and he may attain to almost any one he may desire; or, in mechanics, he may learn any trade he prefers: with him there is no difficulty. Not so with *these* colored children. We cannot say, you may attain to a high calling or position in life; to that of a physician, lawyer, legislator, governor, or any such thing; no, nor mechanical pursuits, and thus stimulate them to greater efforts for their own benefit; so that we have to confine ourselves to the simple truth, and urge upon them the importance of an honest, upright life at some business, such as waiter, barber, &c. It is true, that most of those indentured go to the country and learn farming (but comparatively few continue at it after the expiration of their time); beyond this, there are few opportunities given them whereby they might *prove* themselves capable of filling higher positions.

The question may be, and has been asked, What good are you doing? Does it meet the expectation of the community? I might answer, perhaps, the community expect too much. When it is known where they come from, their previous training and pernicious habits, is it not a wonder that they *ever* become good for anything in society?

Having been in the habit of looking over the police reports, it is of rare occurrence to find the names of those who have been inmates here. *Some* are arrested and committed, but few, *comparatively few*.

I have visited both the State and County Prisons, with a view of ascertaining, if possible, how many of them can be found who do not do well, after leaving our care.

Out of over four hundred discharged from the Institution, I have found about thirty thus committed, making about seven and a half per cent. of whom it may be said are *not* doing well.

Those whom we have made use of as errand boys for the In-



stitution have *never* betrayed the confidence reposed in them, but in one instance (during the last nine years), and he returned of his own accord at the end of two weeks.

Correspondence has been held with a lady, who is a teacher in one of the mission schools in Liberia, which has interested our boys, and influenced them to contribute a portion of their earnings from overwork towards the school held there. Although the amount is small (\$5), yet it will have its effect upon the giver as well as the receiver. Two of the boys have thought best to save their earnings until they leave the Institution, and an account is now opened in a savings bank for that purpose, which leads to habits of economy and frugality in them, and may induce others to do likewise.

During the past six months, we have had but one on the sick list of any consequence; and this season of the year, when we always have more or less in the infirmary, we now have not one.

We would acknowledge our indebtedness to those kind friends who have assisted us on the Sabbath, and to the various committees of the Board of Managers, in rendering such help and counsel as the case required. And may He who neither slumbers nor sleeps, watch over and keep us from evil, and aid us in endeavoring to keep our hearts and minds in the love of truth, with a purpose to do good as we have opportunity, with the full assurance that our labor will not be in vain.

Respectfully submitted by

ELISHA SWINNEY,

*Superintendent.*

# REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF BOYS' SCHOOL, HOUSE OF REFUGE, COLORED DEPARTMENT.

*To E. Swinney, Superintendent:*

SIR:—I respectfully present the following report for the year now closed.

Number admitted, . . . . .	50
“ discharged, . . . . .	58
“ now attending school, . . . . .	92

The following table exhibits the comparative attainments of those admitted and of those discharged:

	When admitted.	When discharged.
Could read fluently, . . . . .	4	19
“ “ well, . . . . .	6	19
“ “ easy books, . . . . .	5	17
“ spell easy words, . . . . .	8	2
Did not know the alphabet, . . . . .	27	1
Could write neatly, . . . . .	2	14
“ “ an intelligent letter, . . . . .	4	20
“ “ a legible hand, . . . . .	6	16
“ “ a copy, . . . . .	7	7
“ not write name, . . . . .	31	1
Could cipher in compound numbers, . . . . .	4	24
“ “ simple numbers, . . . . .	6	28
Knew the multiplication table, . . . . .	4	4
Had no knowledge of figures, . . . . .	36	2

## PRESENT CLASSIFICATION AND ATTAINMENTS.

*First Division.*

Class. No.

- 1 15 Read Sacred History, Parley's Common School History, Conversations on Common Things. Write well, and cipher in Compound Numbers.
- 2 14 Read McGuffey's Fourth Book. Write well, and cipher in Compound Numbers.
- 3 10 Read McGuffey's Third Book. Write a fair, legible hand. Cipher in Long Division.
- 5 10 Read tolerably. Can write letters to their friends. Cipher in Simple Numbers.

*Second Division.*

- 5 15 Read tolerably. Write on paper, and cipher in Simple Numbers.
- 6 14 Read easy sentences. Imitate a copy legibly. Know the Multiplication Table.
- 7 10 Read by monosyllables. Write on slates.
- 8 6 Spell easy words. Write on slates.

It is impossible, in the necessarily brief limits of a report, to convey an accurate idea of our school, in reference to its *progress* through the year, and *standing* at its close.

Although many of our boys come to us deficient of the rudiments of education, they are adepts in the obscene jest and profane oath. Unaccustomed to habits of cleanliness, moral restraint, or even the "kind word," the Refuge teacher, therefore, ere the first principles of education can be inculcated, or the ground-work of intellectual development laid, must remove *suspicion* from the mind of the new pupils, as well as gain their confidence. He must labor to free the mind of that false impression, "The Refuge is a place of punishment." He must unceasingly impress upon each that cleanliness of person is closely allied with purity of conduct, and with a firm but gentle hand enforce due decorum and respectful intercourse.

Imperatively, this is the first work of the school-room; and it is gratifying to see the boy, "whose hand has been against every one, and every one's hand against him," demonstrate, by his conduct, that he has found both a *home* and *friends* in the Refuge.

Convinced, by past experience, that the *design* of the Board is best sustained, and the progress of the school best promoted, by maintaining the connection between the moral and intellectual departments, we have, therefore, in training the intellect, regarded the fact, that if those committed to our care would hereafter become useful and respected, the heart must be reached, new tastes cultivated, and new principles implanted.

To this end the Scriptures are not only read in the devotional exercises of the school, but are encouraged at all proper seasons; and hymns, from that excellent little book by the Sunday-School Union, are taught by the Superintendent, and sung with much pleasure and evident profit. Thus, while the *prescribed studies* are not infringed upon, moments of relaxation are so appropriated that the scholar himself begins to pull up those pernicious seeds of vice implanted in his young mind by *street corners*, and to receive those of divine truth, on which we can look up to God for his blessing.

In submitting this the final report of the year, while I gratefully acknowledge the kind aid received from the School Committee and Superintendent, and the co-operation of my associates, I would look to "Him, who alone ruleth all things," and relying upon the same hand to lead, the same wisdom to direct, and the same power to control, enter upon the duties of the new year.

Respectfully submitted,

J. HOOD LAVERTY,

*Assistant Sup't and Teacher.*

HOUSE OF REFUGE,

*Philadelphia, January 1st, 1860.*

## REPORT OF THE TEACHER OF THE GIRLS' SCHOOL, HOUSE OF REFUGE, COLORED DEPARTMENT.

*To the Superintendent, Mr. Swinney :*

SIR: The school consists of 39 pupils: comprising six classes.

The sixth class is composed of those who are beginning to spell in three or four letters, and contains 7.

The fifth class consists of those who are beginning to read easy lessons in the First Reader, and numbers 8.

The fourth class contains all who can read in the Second Reader, and are beginning to write and cipher, the number is 7.

The third class use Comly's Book of Knowledge, and Mitchell's Primary Geography as reading books, and contains 7.

The second class read tolerably and have advanced in arithmetic as far as division, and consists of 5.

The first class is composed of 5, and are passably good readers, write legibly, and cipher in long division.

There have been 39 admitted and 11 returned during the past year, and discharged 60.

There were some discharged or returned to parents or friends as unfit subjects; who were here but a short time, consequently could not show any signs of improvement.

Of those discharged, 6 were in the sixth class, 7 in the fifth, 12 in the fourth, 9 in the third, 11 in the second, and 15 in the first.

Of those admitted, 10 could read, 2 could write, 14 could spell easy words, and 16 had simply a knowledge of the alphabet, and 8 not even that.

Although the time for school duties is limited, I can perceive a decided improvement in most of the girls, who have been under my charge during the past year. Many who knew not how to read are now advancing as rapidly as can be expected.

The library, which contains 372 volumes of useful and entertaining books, suitable for all ages and tastes, is an additional source of improvement. It has been selected with great care, and comprises, entirely, moral and religious works.

The girls are occupied in school two hours in the morning, and two hours in the afternoon. The rest of the day is employed in sewing and attending to household affairs.

The School Committee and Ladies' Committee have been very kind in visiting the school; and, occasionally, bringing with them interesting papers and tracts, which the girls highly prize.

May we not expect a blessing upon our labor, if we diligently seek to guide those committed to our care, in the path of rectitude, and by continual watchfulness, endeavor to correct the evil in their characters, which an habitual and early association with vice and crime has fostered.

May all who are interested in the truly noble and humane work of reforming the depraved and degraded, receive encouragement to go forward with renewed zeal, and "seek to turn many from darkness unto light, and from the power of Satan unto God," that they may be brought to the knowledge of Christ, as their Saviour, and through their instrumentality be eventually saved; ever mindful of the promise, "that they that turn many unto righteousness shall shine as the stars in the firmament, forever and ever."

E. S. ELMES.



THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS OF LETTERS, WRITTEN BY THOSE TO WHOM FORMER INMATES HAVE BEEN INDENTURED, ARE A FEW OF THE MANY FAVORABLE ANSWERS THAT HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

RELATIVE TO BOYS IN THE WHITE DEPARTMENT.

*December, 1859.*

I consider myself particularly fortunate in obtaining such a boy as W. T. from the Refuge, and find in him a valuable acquisition to my household. I believe him to be honest, and faithful in the discharge of his duties; and he will, I hope, progress in his studies, which are prosecuted every evening, with few exceptions. He has access to my library, and has already read many improving works, and shows an unusual intelligence in his appreciation of them.

---

I will give you a fuller statement of the character of my boy, A. S., than I have by answering the interrogatories. I have never known a more honest and trusty boy than he is. He calls everything I have ours, and he appears to take as much interest in my affairs, as if he were my own son. Asa, for so we call him, has gained the good will of our friends, and all his associates; and we think that there are traits of character in him, which, if rightly cultivated, will make him an honorable and useful member of society. He is perfectly contented, and could not be induced to leave us.

---

D. G. is very well satisfied with his home. He is esteemed by all the neighbors. He grows rapidly. It is said that he is one of the best boys in the Sabbath-school in Denton circuit.

---

I can give you a very satisfactory account of T. O. B. He is a good boy, and appears to be perfectly happy and contented. My family and myself all like him. He is treated as one of my own children. We would be happy to have you make us a visit.

J. M'C. is a very good boy. He is pleasant and active about his work. He is quite useful in helping to attend to the stock, and is a trusty boy.

---

D. W. is a much better boy than we expected he would be. He has some boyish tricks, common to those of his age, but generally means to do what is just and right. He is an excellent scholar, and a great reader. We have quite a large library, and he has read every book of any size through. He has access to the town library, and every week gets a book, and has it read through, and ready to return by the next week. He understands what he reads remarkably well; can tell with accuracy about the whole of the main points. Last winter, he attended school at Bacon Academy, and was the second scholar in the institution, and there were many much older than he was. I think he will make a very smart man, and shall train him up with as much pains as if he were my own child. He seems perfectly contented with his home, and often remarks that he could not have found so good a one anywhere else. To show you the responsibility placed upon him, I will state that we have a farm of 600 acres, and a large and valuable stock. We trust him to put up, and feed any or all of the stock, when necessary, that is, in the absence of the rest of us, and it is always done faithfully. In fact, I do not know really how we could get along without him, or how we could make his place good. He is as well clothed as any boy in the town, and as regular in his habits.

---

C. A. is a kind, honest, good-hearted boy; very obliging, and ever obedient to our commands. He takes as much interest in everything about the place as if all belonged to him. He is everything we could wish him to be; and if he always remains as good as he has been, we would hardly know how to get along without him.

---

G. S. is attending school, and improves finely. He is contented and obedient, but slow. We think a great deal of him.

J. B. has been a very good boy at home and at school. He takes great delight in working horses and feeding them. He will make a farmer.

---

I am well pleased with J. B. He has improved much in his studies and his employment. We have sent him to school every winter from two to three months. Our school of forty scholars is a very good one. J. is pretty well advanced in arithmetic. He manifests an interest in farming, and is fond of feeding and attending to the sheep. He is beloved by his schoolmates and acquaintances generally. Since visiting your institution, about two years ago, I have thought much of the task you have in cultivating the minds and morals of those entrusted to your charge. I was glad to see the interest you took in these unfortunate ones; and I trust that you will persevere in so good a work.

---

J. D. is just of age. I have offered to start him in business, but he thinks he will work as a journeyman for some time. J. has been an excellent boy, and I should not wish a better. He shall not want while I have a dollar.

---

W. F. is an obedient boy, perfectly honest, and strictly adheres to the truth. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and in excellent standing.

---

R. J. R. has been a good boy, has improved much in his learning, and become very useful about the farm. He attends Sabbath-school regularly. His health has been excellent.

---

J. G. has been a very good boy. We are attached to him, and he seems to be so to us, and is quite happy. He possesses a fine disposition and good habits.

---

In answer to your inquiries respecting B. McD., we would say, that he has turned out a first-rate boy. He has improved much at his business, and is in every respect, a good, moral lad.

With regard to C. W., he seems well satisfied, and we get along very well. He is a very quick, smart boy, and very anxious to learn whatever he sees the others do. I am much pleased with him, and hope to make a useful man of him.

---

H. C.'s conduct has been such to enable me to give an affirmative answer to your questions. He is as good a boy as we have in the neighborhood; and if he continues so, we will have no cause for regret.

---

#### RELATIVE TO GIRLS IN THE WHITE DEPARTMENT.

*December, 1859.*

L. A. has been an obedient girl, is honest to the penny, and has a strict regard for the truth, is industrious as a bee, and very handy at her work. We are much pleased with L. She is a good girl, and is very happy.

---

It affords me pleasure to answer your questions respecting M. G. I esteem her highly. A better girl no person need want. She is happy and contented, and seems more like one of our own family than a stranger. I hope that I may always be so fortunate in getting so good a girl.

---

I must return my thanks to all of you, for your kindness in procuring for me so good a girl as C. B. I am happy to say, that we are well pleased with her, and she appears to be contented. I hope that she may prove a blessing to us, and we to her.

---

A. R. is an obedient girl. We have every confidence in her honesty. She is generally truthful. Has attended school, and made reasonable progress in her studies.

---

C. D. is a very pleasant and willing girl, and tries to do as we wish her. She is willing to learn, and likes her place very much.

M. O'B. has been an obedient girl, and is honest and truthful. She is doing exceedingly well, and we have no fault to find with her.

---

M. H.'s early training has been much neglected, and although quick, she has quite a good disposition. There was much to regret at first in her ways, but I think she is gradually improving in her ideas of right and wrong. She attends Sabbath-school, and generally gives her teacher satisfaction. I think she is quite happy, and attached to the family.

---

H. A. is contented, and appears to be happy. She does not improve as rapidly as we desire, but she is very honest and kind to all, and willing to obey all commands without a murmur. She is a very pleasant girl to have in the family, and I shall feel sorry to have her leave when free.

---

#### RELATIVE TO COLORED BOYS.

C. K. is obedient, honest, truthful, industrious, fond of reading, anxious to please, and respectful at family worship and at church. I do not expect to find a better or more useful boy.

A. E. E.

---

Respecting W. J., I can say he is a very good boy, as the affirmative answers to your circular will show. He is contented with me, and I am well satisfied with him.

H. K.

---

I am very well pleased with D. B., and he seems perfectly satisfied to remain with me. I purpose to take him to visit you when I go to the city.

J. P.

---

J. F. has been obedient and industrious. I have never known him to tell an untruth. He attends worship regularly, and has good health.

J. H.

---

I am happy to state that A. C. has by his behavior, given me perfect satisfaction. He tries to please and make himself useful, and has succeeded well.

G. D. K.

W. E. has improved very much in his business; is obedient, honest, and truthful. He attends a place of worship, but has not evinced a disposition to become religious. T. V.

---

C. H., I think, will make an honest, good man. If he continues as he has begun, I will do well by him. I think a great deal of him, and, in every respect, he has given me satisfaction. C. C.

---

It affords me pleasure to answer your queries respecting M. P. affirmatively. I feel toward him as if he were my own child, and he seems to feel at home. R. J.

---

P. H. has been obedient, honest, and truthful; very industrious in his business, and attentive to his books. His health is good. E. P.

---

#### RELATIVE TO COLORED GIRLS.

I am very much pleased with F. B.; she is all that I desire, as the answers in the circular will show. I would like to have another girl, "of about 10 or 12 years of age," from your Institution. S. G.

---

M. D. improves in every respect. I think she will make a good and useful woman, as she is attentive to her business, fond of reading, and has excellent health. D. G.

---

S. B. is a good-natured, cheerful girl, willing to work, and does her work well. I would like to retain her after she is free, but I fear she is disposed to return to the city. W. M. C.

---

I am very much pleased with S. L. She is obedient, honest, and adheres to the truth. She manifests a desire to improve in her business and studies. J. S.



EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE AGENT OF THE  
HOUSE OF REFUGE, RELATIVE TO FORMER INMATES IN-  
DENTURED IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

G. A. with F. B., farmer and merchant, Ogle County, Illinois, has a splendid home in every respect. He is perfectly happy and contented, and says he would not exchange his present situation for anything in the East. His master has presented him with a fine young horse, which he uses at his pleasure. G. has gone to school nearly all the time, and improves rapidly in his studies. His prospects are truly encouraging, and he will no doubt become a useful man and a merchant. Attends Sunday-school and church regularly.

---

W. C. with S. P., farmer, Ogle County, Illinois, is truly the most happy and promising boy I ever met with. His home for kindness and comforts and beauty is unequaled; all of which W. highly appreciates. Great interest is manifest upon the part of his master and mistress in his behalf; not a complaint is made on either side. He too, has a fine horse, and many other valuable presents. He is universally liked; his appearance is that of a little gentleman. His master entrusts him with the transaction of particular business, which is his greatest delight. Attends Sunday-school and church.

---

R. C. with H. J. F., Ogle County, Illinois, has a home in character almost equal to the above. He grows very heavy; is much pleased with the West. He improves recently more than at first. For truthfulness and honesty, he is highly esteemed. His master says he would not wish for a finer boy. They are a pious family; and R. is one of the greatest lovers of Sunday-school and church, and participates in the exhibitions, &c., largely, and is not easily excelled.

---

D. S. with D. P., farmer, Ogle County, Ill., has a beautiful home, and is so well liked by all, that quite a rivalry exists in the neighborhood, in which D. resides, whether he or some of the other boys from the Refuge, will prove the star of the lot. He learns fast, and is kindly treated. Attends Sunday-school and church.

A. C. with J. C., farmer, Ogle County, Ill., is a sprightly and intelligent lad; and with the advantages he now has, and with the interest and care that the family bestows upon him, and the apparent ambition of the boy, he will eventually become a useful and respectable citizen. Farming, and working with horses and stock, is his delight. He took me to the prairie, and showed me *two* handsome steers, which his master assured me were his; besides, if he continued to do as well as he had done, he should be the owner of much more. His home may be very justly styled a little paradise. I never had the satisfaction of visiting and associating with so fine a family.

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J. E. with J. T., farmer, Lee County, Ill., is a dear and interesting child, and has a kind home with an aged gentleman and his lady, who are quite wealthy. J. goes to school all the time, excepting in harvest. His only duties are to take care of the fowls, &c., which they raise by the hundred. He wore out my patience showing me all his feathered charge. Mr. T. is much pleased with him. Attends Sunday-school and church.

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J. M. with J. N., tinsmith, Ogle County, Ill., has the reputation of being the most promising and trustworthy boy in the vicinity in which he lives, and makes unusual progress both in business and in his studies. He is happy and well-contented. His master and mistress are exceedingly kind to him, and he wants for nothing. So attentive is he to his master's interests that, on a certain occasion when a customer, who dealt on credit account, called, in the absence of Mr. N., and purchased a large lot of tinware, and carried them out, and packed them in his wagon, when J. demanded the cash, the customer informed him to charge the articles to his account, when J. goes to work and carried all the goods back into the store, and refused the customer anything, stating that his master's orders were to sell only for cash. Attends church and Sunday-school.

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F. Y. with D. B. S., merchant, Ogle County, Ill. This boy has advantages superior to any other of our lads; and with proper care on his part, and a continuation in the good course

that he has commenced, he is destined to be an intelligent and useful citizen and merchant. No child ever possessed better opportunities and a kinder home.

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C. B. with Dr. J. H., McDonough County, Ill. This boy, if he continues in the same marked and upright course that he has done so far, with the excellent chances he has, will, no doubt, far transcend the expectations of his master, which is, to make a useful and practical physician of him. He goes to school and learns rapidly, and takes a deep interest in improving himself. His home is a good one.

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#### RELATIVE TO GIRLS.

M. H. with S. M. H., now deceased, Ogle County, Ill., has gained for herself the respect of all who know her, as a faithful, trustworthy girl. She is not excelled by any. She has been the mainstay of Mrs. H. in her domestic affairs. Although she experienced but few leisure moments, yet she is always at duty without a murmur. She is tolerably well cared for, and seems perfectly contented. She is now free, and has acquitted herself honorably.

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W. M. with J. H., farmer, Ogle County, Ill., has likewise secured the esteem of every one in her neighborhood, and gets along more like a wealthy farmer's daughter than a domestic. She is well liked, and enjoys the comforts of a happy home.

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A. H. with A. M., farmer, Ogle County, Ill., is a dutiful and pleasant girl, and is an ornament to any family. She is highly esteemed by all. Her home is plain, yet a truly happy one. They are a very pious family. She goes considerably to school, and improves reasonably fast. She is contented, and well pleased with Illinois.

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Numerous other cases of interest might be added, but it is thought the foregoing will suffice to show how promising the condition of the children from the Institution are in the Western country.

# Standing Committees,

## APPOINTED BY THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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*The President, THOMAS EARP, is a Member Ex-officio of all Standing Committees.*

### INDENTURING COMMITTEE.

George W. Fobes,	John W. Claghorn,	John Welsh,
Isaac Collins,	John M. Ogden,	Evans Rogers.
	Alexander Fullerton,	

### COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.

Thomas A. Budd,	Arthur G. Coffin,	Paul T. Jones,
Isaac Collins,	William S. Perot,	N. B. Browne,
William Shippin, M.D.		D. L. Collier.

### COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT.

Alexander Fullerton,	John Robbins, Jr.	William M. Collins,
John M. Ogden,	George W. Fobes,	G. H. Woodward.
	Isaac R. Smith,	

### COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS.

John M. Ogden,	J. J. Barclay,	Evans Rogers,
John Robbins, Jr.		Isaac R. Smith.

### COMMITTEE ON GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

Isaac Collins,	Casper Wister,	Jacob P. Jones.
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### COMMITTEE ON CHAPELS.

Thomas L. Kane,	Henry Perkins,	Paul T. Jones,
John W. Claghorn,	Thomas A. Budd,	John Welsh,
Arthur G. Coffin,		D. L. Collier.

### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

George W. Fobes,	Thomas Earp,	George M. Troutman.
	Evans Rogers,	

### COMMITTEE ON DISCIPLINE AND ECONOMY.

James J. Barclay,	John M. Ogden,	Thomas A. Budd,
Isaac Collins,	G. W. Fobes,	Thomas L. Kane.
	Alexander Fullerton,	

### COMMITTEE ON PURCHASING AND AUDITING.

Thomas Earp,	John W. Claghorn,	Alexander Fullerton,
Isaac Collins,	G. W. Fobes,	John M. Ogden.



A copy of the following letter of advice is given to each inmate when bound :

*House of Refuge, Philadelphia,*

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You are about to leave the House of Refuge, which you will ever bear in mind is not a prison or a place of punishment, but a School of Reform. You will be apprenticed to a person, who, the Managers believe, will provide for you, instruct you, and if you behave well, treat you with kindness.

We should not have consented to part with you at this time, had not your conduct given us reason to hope, that the religious and moral instruction you have received since you have been under our care, has disposed you to lead an honest, industrious and sober life. You are now of an age when you are capable of distinguishing between virtue and vice; you have had experience that must teach you, that if you are good you will be happy, if you are bad you *must* be miserable. You cannot but have perceived how much your welfare depends upon yourself, and upon the observance of those precepts which have been inculcated with so much pains, by your preceptors in the House of Refuge. Among these are the following:—You are always to tell the truth. You are to be obedient to those under whose care you are placed, doing your duty as well as you know how, industriously and cheerfully. You are to be civil and respectful in your manners, and to avoid all improper language. You will find time that you may employ, not only in religious reading and exercises, but in improving your mind and in acquiring such learning as may be useful to you. If you mean to be good and respectable, you will not fail to avail yourself of these opportunities.

Do not be discouraged from endeavoring to raise yourself to a respectable station in the world. If your life be hereafter exemplary the errors of your infancy will be forgiven and forgotten. In our happy country every honest person may claim the reward he merits. Many of our distinguished citizens have been the makers of their own fortunes, and in their childhood were as poor and unprotected as you have been. There is no reason why you, if you pursue the course they have done, may not command the same good fortune. At all events you may be sure, that if you make yourself master of your business, are diligent in your calling, establish a character for truth, honesty, industry and sobriety, you cannot fail to obtain a comfortable living, and to be beloved and respected. Remember those you have seen in poverty, and mark those you will hereafter meet with who are in want; you will generally, if not always, find that they owe their condition to vicious company, to idleness and intemperance, which not only debase the individual, but often make all who have the misfortune to be connected with them unhappy, and ashamed to acknowledge any relationship with them.

When you see a man, and particularly a young man, frequenting bad company, given to drink, and using profane language; when you see that he neglects his business, is wasting his time, and taking no pains to learn, you may be sure he is in the road to ruin; he has no

chance to be reputable; he can hope for nothing but to live all his days from hand to mouth, often dependent upon the aid of charity, and sometimes betrayed into the use of the meanest expedients for supplying his wants. On the other hand, if you see a young man attentive to his business, passing his leisure time soberly, but cheerfully, with companions of whom he need not be ashamed; if he loses no opportunity of gaining religious and moral instruction, and is obedient and civil in his manners, you may be sure that when left to make his own way in the world, he will always be beforehand. Instead of leading a precarious and miserable life among the most debased of mankind, he will become independent and happy, and may have around him a family and friends who will esteem and respect him, and be proud of their connection with one who is so deserving.

You well know the evil consequences of bad company; there is nothing against which you ought to be more on your guard. You ought particularly to avoid those vicious companions with whom you associated before you were placed in the House of Refuge. That you may not again be tempted by these, you should not be anxious to return to this city, and put yourself in a situation where you may meet with them. When your time of service is out, and you become your own master, you may have a better chance of success in the world if you establish yourself where you will be least exposed to temptation. One object in sending you abroad, is to give you a fair opportunity of entering the world without prejudice from former occurrences.

It will always be gratifying to us to hear of your welfare. We shall be pleased to learn that you preserve and often read this letter. We wish you occasionally to write to the Superintendent; you will always find in him, and in the Managers, friends ready to advise and serve you.

Committing you to the protection of your Heavenly Father, and to the care of your master, and repeating our admonition to you, to be religious, to love the truth, to be sober and industrious, and to avoid bad company, we bid you farewell.

By order and on behalf of the board of Managers,

*Superintendent.*

A copy of the following letter is given to the master of each apprentice:—

*House of Refuge, Philadelphia,*

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THE INDENTURING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

To

SIR,—We have consented to bind one of the children under our care in the House of Refuge, to you, as an apprentice, pursuant to powers given to us by an act of the Legislature of this State.

We should not have done this, had not our confidence in your character induced us to believe, that your example and your treatment



of this young person will be such as may tend to mature the moral reformation, which we have reason to hope she has experienced since she has been in the asylum under our charge.

Great pains are taken to impress on the children sent to the House of Refuge, a love of truth, to give them religious instruction, to form habits of order and industry, and to teach them to be respectful and obedient. We have found from experience, that this may be done by a steady and firm conduct, not incompatible with great kindness. We are persuaded that most children may be more easily and more effectually governed by proper appeals to their moral feelings, than by corporal punishments.

We hope the system we pursue, will have had an effect on the apprentice you will receive from us, which will render her useful to you, and contribute to make her a worthy member of society, when her connection with you shall cease. But this cannot be expected, unless you, to whose care she will now be committed, interest yourself in her welfare. Her diligent attention at school should also be insisted on, in conformity with the provisions of the indenture.

As the moral habits and education of this girl were much neglected before she was sent to our Institution, we beg to remind you that her conduct may require more attention than might be thought necessary for one who had never been led from the paths of virtue. As one means of establishing habits of sobriety and uprightness, it is desirable that she should regularly attend some place of public worship. Great care should be taken also that she associates only with the virtuous and well-behaved. Should your kindness and care influence this child to lead a religious, moral, and industrious life, you will participate with us in those feelings, which must result from the reflection that we may have contributed to the temporal and eternal happiness of a fellow-being.

It will be very satisfactory to us to receive from you, at least once a year, an account of the conduct of this young person. This is desirable not only as respects the individual, but should she behave as we hope she will, your favorable report will be servicable to our Institution. We wish you would encourage her to write occasionally to our Superintendent. We are happy to say, that the accounts we have had of, and from the children we have bound out, have been, (except in a few instances,) highly satisfactory. When her term of service has expired, it is desirable that she should receive from you a certificate, which may express your opinion of her conduct while she was under your care.

With a hope that you may find in this youth a worthy and useful apprentice, and she in you an able instructor and kind master, and with our best wishes for her and your happiness and prosperity, we commit her to your care.

On behalf of the Board of Managers,

GEORGE W. FOBES,	JOHN M. OGDEN,	} <i>Indenturing Committee.</i>
THOMAS EARP,	ALEXANDER FULLERTON,	
ISAAC COLLINS,	JOHN WELSH,	
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	EVANS ROGERS.	

A copy of the annual questions sent to those persons to whom the children are indentured.

*To the Superintendent of the House of Refuge.*

WHITE DEPARTMENT.

Sir:—In accordance with the terms of the Indenture, binding  
to me, I now annex my answers to  
your queries contained in the Circular of December, 185  
and

Remain

*First Question.*—Has he been generally obedient to your commands?

*Answer.*

*Second Question.*—Has he been honest, and generally careful to tell the truth?

*Answer.*

*Third Question.*—Has he been generally industrious and improved in his employment?

*Answer.*

*Fourth Question.*—Has he attended school, and improved in his learning?

*Answer.*

*Fifth Question.*—Has he regularly attended a place of worship and evinced any disposition to become serious or religious?

*Answer.*

*Sixth Question.*—Has his health been good or otherwise?

*Answer.*

P. S.—If the boy is dead or has left his place, state the time when, and the attending circumstances. And if you have time so to do, the Committee would esteem it a favor to have you write on this sheet a more full account of your apprentice than is given above; either with reference to the printed questions, or to any points of character not therein named.

*Please return this soon.*

## FORMS OF BEQUEST OR DEVISE.

### PERSONAL PROPERTY.

*I do give and bequeath to THE HOUSE OF REFUGE at Philadelphia, the sum of* \_\_\_\_\_ *Dollars.*

### REAL ESTATE.

*I do give and devise unto THE HOUSE OF REFUGE at Philadelphia, their successors and assigns, forever, all that certain (describe the Real Estate), with the appurtenances.*